

AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111
U.S. Appln. No. 10/084,432

REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner for acknowledging their claim to priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119, and receipt of a certified copy of the priority document.

Applicants thank the Examiner for considering the IDS submitted on February 28, 2004.

The Examiner has objected to Fig. 1, the Specification, and claim 7 for informalities.

Applicants have made changes as suggested.

Claims 1-9 are all the claims pending in the application.

Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over USP 5,999,813 to Lu et al. in view of USP 6,771,661 to Chawla et al. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections, and request reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims in view of the following arguments.

The Examiner has agreed that Lu et al. fail to disclose the base station comprising means for indicating to the corporate radio terminals the amount of resources they are allocated, but has asserted that such a feature is well known in the art, referring to Chawla et al. Applicants disagree, and submit that the Examiner's combination of the prior art is improper, and even if a skilled artisan were to combine the two references, the combination would not result in the claimed invention.

As shown in Fig. 1, the wireless corporate communication system 10 of the present application comprises a private branch exchange 11, a base station 12 coupled with the private branch exchange 11 and corporate radio terminals 131, 132, 133 under the range of the base station 12. The private branch exchange 11 comprises a resource allocation module 25

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responsible for controlling the amount of resources allocated to each of the corporate radio terminals 131, 132 and 133, and a module 26 for sending messages indicating the amount of allocated resources to the base station 12. The base station 12 then forwards this message to the corporate radio terminals.

On the other hand, Lu et al. teach that conventional private branch exchange systems' cordless handsets have no roaming or hand-off capabilities. Accordingly, Lu et al. employ cellular technology for the transmission of voice and data to and from the mobile handsets to provide mobility to and facilitate greater range of mobile handsets of a wireless private branch exchange system. As shown in Figs. 3A and 3B, Lu's cPBX network 200 comprises a cPBX subsystem 206, a BSC subsystem 208, a BTS subsystem 210, and MS units 212 and 214. MS units 212 and 214 are cellular handsets.

Lu does not indicate in any way that a base station comprising means for indicating to MS units 212 and 214 the amount of resources each of them is allocated is needed or desirable. In addition, Lu prefers to perform radio resource management of its mobile handsets in a manner that is transparent to the public network to which it may be connected (Lu, col. 2, lines 41-45). However, according to the present application, transparent allocation of resources for calls entering the wireless communication system and coming from a public communication network is not optimized. Thus, Lu actually leads away from the present application, and there is no suggestion or motivation for a skilled artisan to add that feature to Lu.

Chawla found that the prior art Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) is static in nature. Once RSVP is used to reserve bandwidth for a particular stream of data, to change the

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amount of reserved bandwidth requires a new series of RSVP messages to be exchanged.

Chawla's purpose is to provide a method which allows a bandwidth reservation protocol such as RSVP to specify future resource reservations and a time at which those reservations should be made, or to specify a time at which a resource reservation should be modified. As shown in Fig. 4B, the Chawla method provides different bandwidth for voice data on a network 200 during different time of a day: no bandwidth is reserved from 7 P.M. to 7 A.M. when requirements for voice data on the network are minimal; a 2 Mbps bandwidth is reserved from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.; and a 4 Mbps bandwidth is reserved for the peak time, 11:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. to 7 P.M.

In short, Lu is about providing roaming and hand-off capabilities to mobile stations of a private branch exchange system, while Chawla is about making bandwidth reservations. Given the different goals of and different problems solved by Lu and Chawla, there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the two references. There is no reason for a skilled artisan to pick a feature disclosed in Chawla, even if it is well known, and add it to Lu.

Further, a skilled artisan would appreciate that the base station in claim 1 indicates to each of the corporate radio terminals the amount of resources it is allocated. However, Chawla only teaches reservation of a bandwidth for certain types of terminals, i.e., computer terminals 212 and 215, voice terminals 210, and facsimile terminal 211 and/or 214. Chawla fails to teach or suggest indicating to each of the corporate radio terminals the amount of resources it is allocated. Thus, even if a skilled artisan were to combine Lu and Chawla, the combination would not result in the wireless corporate communication system of claim 1.

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Accordingly, Applicants submit that claim 1 and its dependent claim 8 are patentable.

Claims 2 -6 and claims 7 and 9 are patentable for the same reasons.

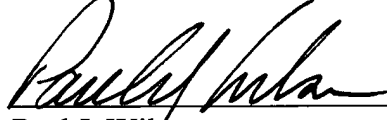
Claims 6, and 8-9 further claim that the amount of resources is dynamically updated during a communication to/from said corporate radio terminal. The resource in the present application should be understood as the bandwidth allocated to a corporate radio terminal (Specification, page 5, the second full paragraph). Lu does not teach or suggest dynamically updating the amount of allocated bandwidth during a communication to/from a corporate radio terminal. As discussed above, Chawla only teaches specifying future resource reservations and a time at which those reservations should be made, or to specifying a time at which a resource reservation should be modified. The cited references fail to teach or suggest dynamically updating the amount of allocated resource during a communication to/from a corporate radio terminal. Thus, these claims are patentable for this additional reason.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

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The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



Paul J. Wilson
Registration No. 45,879

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

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AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

In Fig. 1, reference numbers 14a and 14b are used to designate PSTN and PLMN respectively, and the reference number 14 is used to designate public communication networks in general.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet for Fig. 1.